## PRACTICAL YOUNG POET.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX CHATS ABOUT LIFE IN NEW YORK.

reet Little Home Overlooking Central Park-She is Interested in Cooking and the Thinks Literary Women Should be Married-To What she Owen her Literary Success She Works for Money, Not for Glory-Her Pinns and her Aspirations— Very Much in Love with her Husband Pancy the cosey interior of a tiny drawing

m, with warm rich hangings, a soft harony of color, an artistic arrangement of decoration, a dainty luxurlance of furnishing, and a pretty litter of books and rare ornaments -in one corner a large low desk, essentially feminine in its graceful disorder, and curious mixture of manuscript, business letters, and bric-a-brac, with a large embroid-ored cushion on one side, numerous eushion on one side, numerous ographs standing about, and in the centre—so like a woman—a pretty mirror, which reflects a slender, willowy woman, still in her youthful freshness and grace. in a long. loose gown of delicately tinted silk. 1080 epag. flowing sleeves fall back and away rhose seen, flowing sleeves fall back and away from the round, white arms and strong, small hands; a prettily poised head, with fair, soft hair, in which the sunlight lingers, caught back in a flutty Psyche knot from the animated rituelle face, whose long, gleaming eyes, of a peculiar hue, sometimes described as topaz may be full of poetic fire, but whose firm lip betray strength of character, quickness of de be full of poetle fire, but whose firm line cision, and tenacity of purpose, and you have Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the "Passionate

Poetess," at her work.
One who has read the wild ravings and bitter art walls written by this sentimental poet is tonished to find their author in this daintily dressed. exceedingly feminine, bright-faced tie woman, with a smile like sunshine, quick, vivacious, bird-like motions, ciear, commonplace views of life, practical theories, commonplace siness capacity, who cares for her tiny use, grieves for her baby that never lived to "mother," and loves her husband as call her "mother," and loves her husband as fondly and foolishly as the most ordinary sweethearted woman who couldn't write

poem to save the nation.

For many years Mrs. Wilcox has desired to come to New York to live, for she says she finds here a certain stimulus to her imagination, poetic inspiration, and sympathetic encouragement. New York is the centre of the successful, the grand rallying place of the gifted. Contact with bright people begets brilfinshes fire. The beauty of nature does not appeal to Mrs. Wilcox, and country lives are too tame and uneventful to furnish her food for reflection. There is nothing poetically beautiful in the monotonous round of toil which bounds the horizon of existence in the country, and no pathos in the morbid discontent and restlessness arising therefrom. It is the emotions of people, their griefs, trials, loys, losses, and woes, that speak to her heart, and the larger the congregation of human souls, the greater the engregation of mingled pain and joy. Underneath the sliken bodies she finds the same intensity and sincerity of emotion, the same vague longings, the same unsatisfied desire, the same strange weariness that other poets have found beneath the called blouse, the beautiful and cultured expression of which is her delight and inspiration. Then, too, she says she finds city women responsive, interested, sympathetic, generous, appreciative, roady to assist any one in their endeavors to develop and perfect any talent they may possess, not alraid to express their interest and delight in a person's utility, rejoicing at their success and grieving over their failures, which generosity and kindliness have been manifested not only to her, but to her friend and constant companion, Miss Fannie Edgar Thomas.

After the death of her baby in May the home in Merideniwas abandoned, and in a small but pleasant and convenient apartment near Certal Park Mrs. Wilcox has established a mining to Mrs. Wilcox, and country lives are

After the death of her baby in May the home in Merideniwas abandoned, and in a small but pleasant and convenient apartment near Central Park Mrs. Wilcox has established a miniature home, in whose care she delights. One siny but efficient handmaiden, as diminutive as the apartments, presides over the cullinary department, and whether the dainty postess ever lays down her pen, tucks up her trailing silken gowns and broils the chops for her breakfast, I am not prepared to assert, but certain it is that she does her own marketing, and sundry expressed regrets concerning the departure of Miss Parlos from the city, and various eager questions relating to the New York cooking school, are very suggestiva.

Mrs. Wilcox is very fond of the dainty appurtenances and luxuries of the toilet, and designs herself the method teager gowns in which she appears at her receptions, her favorite costume being a heavy white saith Directoire gown, with slow, full bodice, short pulled sleeves, straight plain skirt, with a folded sash tied light beneath the bust. All of her writing is dene in these dainty loose gowns, which, worn without a corset, bustle, or steels, are comitortable as they are picturesque. There are no household pets in this little home, but Mrs. Wilcox admitted, laughingly, that she couldn't keen house without a car, and countees fruit-

Wilcox admitted, laughingly, that she couldn't teep house without a cat. and countless fruit-ons expeditions has the little handmaid taken in search of a feline divinity to preside at the

Ingle-nook."
"Bubles are the most delightful of all house-

in search of a feline divinity te preside at the "Ingis-nook."

"Bubles are the most delightful of all household playthings." said Mrs. Wilcox, while a slight shadow darkened the sunny face as she thought of the burled May blossom in Meriden, "and when I lived at my sister's I slways wrote in a room full of children, and some of my saddest poems I composed with a buby in a high chair at my elbow."

The routine of her daily life differs little from that of ordinary women, there being no regular hour set apart for study or work, but when she seats herself at the iong, low desk with ner friends laughing and chatting about her, appealing to her frequently for her opinion and advice, the words she writes coin themselves into dollars as by magic.

Not far from her own desk is another belong to her hueband, where, when he is at home, he works and writes to her infinite delight. There is something very refreshing in the sympathed appreciation these married lovers have for each other, and something delightful in their mutual devotion after four years of married life. People who prophesied her literary extinction after marriage, are obliged to conless that her work is much better in quality since her marriage, and hut little less in quantity. She frankly confesses that she never allows her work to come between her and any care or duty due her husband, and if it seemed necessary for his comfort or pleasure she would lay down her pen forever with no regret.

On Saturday and Sunday afternoons Mrs. Wilcox has charming little receptions at which this magnetic little woman entertains delightfully. She talks with great vivacity and interest on a variety of subjects. Girls tell hor of their secrets and their lovers, women of their sorrows and thoir husbands, and men conlide to her their perplexities and trials. Not long ince she received a letter from a man in Europe whom she had never seen, asking for her and surface, from literary people all over the world. "Such success as I have had livering," said Mrs. Wilcox, "I a scribe e

dray, and colid lind no other courier so fleet and sure, and why should I not let him bear me to my destination?

"I suppose I am a very ignorant individual, for I never would study. I hated books, discipline the tiresome routine of school duties, and restraint of any kind. I was scolded, reprimanded, punished, all with no effect. I would not study then, and I do not study now, If I have a subject given me I sit down here in the chatter, jab my pen in the ink a few times, chew my penholder meditatively, make three or four false starts and wrong beginnings, then the thought comes and I write quickly and sasily. I know my work is laulty, that it will not bear comparison with that of standard writers; there is nothing great or good about it, and it will be forgotten when I die, but such as it is it is a part of myself. I sing my songs as the birds sing theirs, because I cannot help It. I receive generous remuneration for it all, find a ready market for my articles, have applications for more continually make friends and admirers through my writing, and receive countless appreciative, grastful letters from strangers to whom my humble works have carried cheer and comfort, which are in themselves sufficient return for all my efforts. I have supported my mother and myself since I was seventeen years old, and I have two nieces now to educate, besides parreliasing a great many extravigant luxuries for myself. However davoted and generous a husband is a woman is happier if sac have an income of her own. As for the amogent it earn purchasing a great many exted and generous a for myself. However devoted and generous a husband is a woman is happier if she have an hucome of her own. As for the amount I earn each year I prefer to say nothing. I have more begging letters now than I can answer. Re-cently a man in the West wrote a letter re-questing me to liquidate a debt he had incurred, and saying that if I did not his wife and babies would be turned into the street. It

is needless to say I did not respond to the appeal, as I have duties nearer home.

"However unworthy my object in writing has often been, and however hasty and crude my work. I have sung of the joys, sorrows, passions of the heart, of which I know nothing save through the magic of a boundless imagination, with so much truth that afterward, passing through the waters of affliction, the words of these old verses wore waited to me, and voted the travail through which my soul was passing. Long ago, a light-hearted girl. I wrote a story of "hother-Loss," which is strangely true. I could not write it now so clearly.

clourly.

"I would advise any woman to marry, however great her literary talent may be, if she find a man she loves truly and sincerely. No better fate awaits a woman than the safe haven of a husband's heart, and the restful shelter of a

husband's heart, and the restrul shelter of a husband's heart, and the restrul shelter of a huppy home."

Mrs. Wilcox has of late reluctantly abandoned the interests of poetry to those of prose, because of the increasing demand for the latter and the excellent pay offered. She is now writing for several syndicates, and has engaged with Mr. Bok to furnish a series of nine articles for July and August. She is also preparing a story for the Chicago Herald. A new book of hers, or rather an old though unfamiliar one, entitled "Maurine," is being published by the publisher of "Poems of Passion," uniform in binding with that book, containing a steel portrait of Mrs. Wilcox, a novelette in verse written after the style of "Lucile," and several short poems.

GOSSIP FROM THE CAPITAL

Questions of Etiquette that Vex Washing-ton Life-Luncheons in Colors-Other En-tertainments of the Last Week.

WASHINGTON. March 3 .- Lenten gayety has held its own sway, mild but firm, all the week. There has even been a little dancing, and the remark. "Lent is more lively than expected," has been frequently heard. It is not, so far, a solemn season. A great deal is in preparation for charity, but the work goes on with a spirit that would be called festive at any other season Bible readings alternate with the late afternoon visiting. Few host esses are at homo before 5 o'clock. The readings are earlier and many visits are made af terward. Among the hostesses in the Sena-torial circle receiving informally are Mrs. J. P. ones, Mrs. Call, Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Dolph Mrs. Hanley, Mrs. Morrill, Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Teller, and Mrs. Waithell. In the Cabinet circle. Mrs. and Miss Endicott receive after 5 clock. Miss Drosser is now their guest.

There is always time to talk over things in Lent. First calls between the families of diplomats and families of Senators make one of the absorbing topics of conversation. Who shall call first, the wife of the Senators or the wife of the diplomat, is a question that may yet have to be settled by arbitration. The foreign Min-ister calls first on Cabinet officers. There is no dispute about that. But the wife of a Cabinet officer is expected to call first on the wife of a diplomat. Why nobody can tell, unless i be simply the courtesy extended to a stranger It is not long ago that the wife of a foreign Minister was making calls with a friend. The drove up to a Senator's house and the friend went in leaving the foreign lady out in the car ringe. Naturally, she did not feel that she could make much of a visit, and apologizing for the haste, said: "Mrs. Blank is waiting in the carriage. She was very sorry not to come in, but you know you haven't called on her yet, and she must wait until you do." The Senator's wife expressed great surprise, and said first." But there was no time then for further argument, and the visitor departed. Calls have not been exchanged between the Senator's wife and Mrs. Blank, and it looks very much as if both would stand out to the end.

Probably every woman coming to Washing buys as her first purchase, a book on etiquette. Men buy as many as women. And yet controversies go on from season to season, and are as much unsettled as if there were no books of advice. The book maker who will adjust all the vexed questions of etiquette now bringing discord into official circles will prove a benefactor indeed. The great number of dinners and luncheon

given this week is evidence of more feasting than fasting in the Lenten season. The lunch eons have been very elaborate, and the fashion of colors is carried to extremes. There are yellow, pink, blue, red, and even green lunch eons, pronounced by the flowers and table decorations. Tulips have been the favorite flower but are giving way to the primrose.

Mrs. Edward Halliday gave a handsome luncheon, decorating her table with pots of primroses set in wicker baskets. The handle were tied with pink and green ribbons to match the colors of the blossoms and leaves, and a green crépe scarí was laid along the centre of the table. Wax lights were pink, finger bowls were green, and the ices were in the form and color of primroses. The effect was very pretty, as well as novel. The guests were Senator Pal-mer's wife, Mrs. Field, Mrs. McLean, Countess

as well as novel. The guests were Senator Palmer's wife, Mrs. Field, Mrs. McLean, Countess Esterbazy, Miss Florence Bayard, Miss Katherine Willard, Miss Vilas, Miss Waller, Miss Dahlgren, Miss Smith, Miss Deering, Miss Josephine Patten, Miss Corkhill, Miss Mullen, and the Misses Rozet, who are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Brochead.

On the next day, Judge Shellaberger's daughters gave a luncheon to young women. The flowers were yellow tuilps, and the table decorations were yellow tuilps, and Mrs. Senator and Mrs. Stockbridge, Representative and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Representative and Mrs. Burke Cockran. Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild also gave a dinner party on Wednesday evening.

Senator and Mrs. Spooner entertained Mr. and Mrs. Horace Rublee of Milwaukee, Wis, at dinner on Wednesday evening. The table flowers were pink roses and white hyacinths, in a jar of rough blue porcelain. After the dinner the host and hostess asked their guests to the opera.

On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. John

nowers were pink roses and white hyacinths, in a jar of rough blue porcelain. After the dinner the host and hostess asked their guests to the opera.

On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. John McLean gave a dinner party. There was an after-dinner company and dancing.

Col. and Mrs. John Hay gave a dinner in honor of their guest, Miss Parsons.

Mr. and Mrs. Thoodore King and Judge and Mrs. Strong gave card parties.

Col. and Mrs. Bonaparte gave a dinner to Mr. von Alvensleben, the German Minister, at the County Club House. Mr. Von Alvensleben sails for Europe in a fortnight, going to his new post at Brussels. His friends here are giving him many good-by dinners. On Tuesday evening he was entortained by the British Minister and Mrs. Was entortained by the British Minister and Mrs. Carroll. Senator Hale, Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Maycock, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Gray, Miss Endicott, Miss Grant, Mr. Hergne, Mrs. Bakhnietiff, Col. Frey, the Swiss Minister, Miss. Lucy Freilinghuysen, and Mr. Peter Maris of New York.

Other Tuesday dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, Gardner Hubbard, and Hepresentative Glover.

Mrs. Allan McLane gave a luncheon, asking guests to meet the Misses McLane of Baltimore. There were green and white effects in lerns and illies of the valley forming the centre place. The ribbons on the bouquets were green and white, and also the china service.

Mrs. A. C. Tyler gave a dinner, contertaining Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Roself Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Roself Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, Mr. Inrolle. A small company was asked to join the guests after dinner.

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Miss Sherman, daughter of Senator Sherman, gave a dinner to young people, receiving them in a white gown of silk and Spanish lace, with a cluster of violets on the walst. The table bouquets were carnations.

Senator Palmer gave a dinner party on Friday evening to gentlemen. Other dinner parties were given by Mr. Sam Ward, Gen. and Mrs. Andrews, and Mr. Walter A. Wood.

Dr. and Mrs. Loring entertained at dinner on Thursday evening. Representative and Mrs. Lioyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Warder. Col. and Mrs. John Hay. William Walter Phelps, and Professor Soley.

On the same evening Col. Francis Colton gave a dinner to Senator Farwell. Senator Cullum, and other guests, making a company of twelve. Senator and Mrs. Stanford have gone to Florida for a fortnight's visit. They were accompanied by Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant. Others tempted by orange groves and summer days were Mrs. Beach Grant and Miss Grant, who lett on Thursday for Florida. Justice and Mrs. The British Minister and Miss West will spend next week in New York.

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The Danish Legation is no longer in the hachelor category. The new Danish Minister. Count Spenneck, with him. M. de Lovenorn, the ex-Minister, sails for home to-day. Two yery attractive young married women in the foreign circle are wives of Secretaries—Mrs. Edwards of the Brutish Legation and Mrs. Gomez of the Brazilian Legation. Mrs. Edwards is blonde, with sunny brown hair and a charming manner. Mrs. Gomez a brunnette. And protty. The was Miss Hatch a relative of Recressentative Hittly wile. Another young american woman belongs in the foreign circle—the wile of Mr. Pedroso, an attache of the Spanish Legation. Mrs. Edwards is blonde, with sunny brown hair and a charming manner. Mrs. Gomez a brunnette. And protty. The was Miss Hatch a relative of Recressentative Hittly wile. Another young american woman belongs in the foreign circle—the wile of Mr. Pedroso, an attache of the Spani

fair blonds, and speaks Spanish with the fluency of a native.

There are but seven young women in the diplomatic corps who may be termed out the British Minister's three daughters, and minister, the British Minister's three daughters, and minister, all the British Minister's three daughters, and minister, all the British Minister's three daughters, and minister, all the Arylan Minister's three daughters, and minister, all the Arylan Minister's three daughters, and Minister's daughter of the Hawaiian Minister, and the Fench Minister's three daughters, and Minister's daughter of the Second Secretary of the Branish Legation, as not yet in society. Mr. Herbert, the new Second as "very English" in his personal appearance.

On the contrary, Mr. Byring-Blee, who is socia to return to England, is "very Amarican" in personal appearance.

Mr. Gabriel Salanson of the French Legation, who has just sailed for home, does not look at all a Frenchman. Count Sala and Mr. Jules Boenfr's look more English with the fluency of an Englishman. M. Roughtn, the Minister, is the only member of the French Legation who is thoroughly French in appearance, manaers, and speech.

It is said that Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, who has returned to Baltimore after spending some weeks with Mrs. Horneby, is lackined to buy a home in Washington. Mrs. Johnston is a handsome woman, with white hair and dark eyes. She retains the grace and dimity which so distinguished mistress of the White House and the hostess for her uncle. President Brechanaa. As Mins Lane she was one of the beautiful women for the minister of the women of the house and the hostes for her uncle. President Brechanaa. As Mins Lane she was one of the beautiful women for the minister of the White House and the hostes for her uncle. President Brechanaa. As Mins Lane she was one of the beautiful women named with Mrs. Stephen and Denuty as photographs of beautiful women in the State of the Mrs. Sprague is to take the sprague. Their photographs at the season of the Beautiful women in the Stat

Hunting the Fox in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, March 1 .- The Worcester Fur Company's season closed last night, Fur ciation of fox hunters. The record is fifty-one pelts captured, the largest individual score being eleven. It has been a bad season. The law gives no protection to Reynard, but in this vicinity the sportsmen, who take pleasure in hearing the yelp of the hounds, by common consent have a close season from March 1 to Oct. I Until December there was not enough snow to track a cat, and when the snow came there was so much of it that dogs and foxes when they left the beaten track were obliged to wallow, so that first-class days were very few. Although foxes are fully as numerous as last year the total score of the fur company is but two-thirds as large. But the members of the company have had a heap of fun. being eleven. It has been a bad season. The

The Airs of Some People.

"The waiters here complain that some of the people that come in here, where they can get a plate of roast beef, turkey, lamb, or most anything else for twenty cents, expect as much attention and excellence of food as they would require at up-town swell resorts, where they require at up-town swell resorts, where they think nothing of paying \$1 for dinner, with at least a quarter for the waiter."

The speaker was the proprietor of a large dining room down town, where low prices prevail. He added, sentantiously:

"I have always noticed that a man's air of importance and the size of his dinner check are likely to be in direct inverse proportion. Many men with a fifteen ceat check walk out with a hundred thousand dollar sir. There is no pizes in the world. I am told, where a man can get so much to eat for his money, in quantity and variety, as he can here in New York. Of course, I mean down town."

Hastening Beath to Please a Reporter. John J. Flanagan, the late city editor of the Utica Observer, was city editor of the Utica Herald at the time of the hanging of Earl in Hamilton county several years ago. The Obsercer says: "The execution occurred in an inaccessible part of the mountains, and Flanainnecessible part of the mountains, and Flana-gan was the only newspaper man present. In order to get back to the city with his report he was obliged to charter a special train, and even then it seemed impossible for him to reach Utica in time to get his story into the news-paper. Here the condemned man Earl, who had learned of the reporter's predicament, came to his rescue, and agreed to be hanged two hours earlier to allow Flanagan to start for home! Flanagan had an elaborate account of the hang-ing for the next day's paper.

Bald Heads Uniting for Self-protection. It is said that a number of hald-headed men up town have determined to form a little social club, whose object shall be the promoting of the growth of hair on their heads. They are to give a dinner once a month, and each man to give a dinner once a month, and each man is to say whether in the past thirty days he has discovered any special virtue in any of the advertised mediums for producing a hirsute growth. Each member piedces himself to try at least three different tonics or remedies a week. The baldheaders say they have been led to take this action owing to their annoyance at the references to bald heads made on the burlesque stage in winter, not to mention the obnoxious attention of flies in summer.

Pictures and Bric-a-Brac of the Late Henry

The paintings, bronzes, ceramics, and old furniture and draperies belonging to the estate of the late Henry Havemeyer have been placed on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, where they are to be finally sold. The paintings, not quite a hundred in number, appear

mally sold.

The paintings, not quite a hundred in number, appear to have been collected at an early period in the era of picture buying in this country. They are chiefly foreign, Germany preponderating. They have evidently been chosen fur their subjects, which are attractive, but are signed by few names that insure attention, scattered among them are some more modern works. One of these is a water color, "The Netary," by Vibert. Another, a currious little vibert, is a pen-and-ink grawing, "The Serendeder, include for its emboration. These induces the first of the selection of

MERIDIAN, Miss., Feb. 29.—St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church here has a corner stone composed of two parts—an ordinary block of white marble as large as a common trunk, and a small, rough, discolored stons weighing about ten nounds. The small stone is so pisced in the isarper one that it cannot be removed except by tearing away the masoner over the block of marble Unless the inacription is read its chief the ecemts to be to mar the symmetry of the corner stone. The inscription is:

FROM St. ANDRES'S CHERCH.
Betts is sun IX CENTRES.
Lavandieu, France.
Presented by J. J. O'Naitl.

Queer Facts and Happenings. A Herrion Springs Mich. family of four persons live on nincipen centra week acclusive of house real. The entire police force of Kanass City are church members. Two are elders, and any number of them are deacons.

members. Two are siders, and any number of them are deacons.

The dichmond Festmaster locked the effect at in the sade over night recently, and in the morning she had a broad of kittene, nicely needed in a \$5000 bed made of pustare stamps.

Regular printed invitations were recently sent to a function in Progresse. Lat. that read: "There will be a large luteral of regularity, the grandment of wife. You are invited, for water and sods. Come one. come all."

Jeel Wilcox of Milwaukee was a great lover of animal and had a fine stud of horses. When about to die he ordered his nephew to shoot the animals, and bury them about the large function of the sade was a fine stud of horses.

QUEEN UNCONSCIOUS RABITS THAT WE ALL BAPE.

The Bust Position in Which to Sicep-Several Others that are Not so Good, and Many that are Very Bad for the Health. The cisciples of the new science of devitalization contend that most of us uncon-sciously expend unnecessary muscular force and nervous energy while sleeping. They say that the strained and contorted positions in which marry sleepers dispose themselves cause this result. These positions it requires a tension of the muscles to maintain, and they are consequently obstacles to the complete repost of the nervous system. The matter of the po-sition of the body when sieeping is one of habit. and. like all habits, is within the control of the individual. Even in changing the habits and customs of conscious moments, the in-dividual needs outside help very frequently. The boy who has acquired the good Yankee trick of wearing his hands in



CORRECT. his pockets may determine never so firmly frequently, by his mother's watchfulness, be of. And in the habits of sleep it is even yet more necessary to have some one to see and notice the meculiarity and recall the slumberer to consciousness of it and wakefulness together. Many parents give a great deal of attention to the positions in which their children sleep, and questions as to the proper and natural attitude are frequently asked of physicians. The an-

swers are various.

There are several objections to lying on the sack, and especially if there is food in the stomach, this position is ant to produce nightmare and bad dreams. The tendency to sleep with the mouth open is greatest in this position and snoring is almost certain. Lying face



MR. CROWLEY'S WAY.

downward is even more objectionable. Yet there are very many who always wake in one of these positions, even if they do not have to assume it in order to get to sleep.

as well as the one most commonly and naturally taken by sleeping men, is on the side. But a difference of opinion arises on the quesformation of the habit, this is often determined by circumstances. Turning away from the Hoht or toward the wall may be the fixing a habit and result in making a certain



HE COULDN'T KEEP THE COVERS ON. osition necessary to sleen. Those who un to give a reason for choosing either the right or left side usually predicate it on a statement that the stomach opens to the right, and by having that side down it discharges itself more readily. But physicians are now pretty thoroughly agreed that the side on which one may lie makes no difference to the stomach. The doctors then proceed to disagree on other questions relating to the proper side. Some say



LONGSHOBENEN AT BEST.

that by lying on the right side one avoids com-pressing the cheet on the left side and hamper-ing the action of the heart. Others declare that this is of no consequence. In cases of disease or trouble in any of the organs, the sleeper always takes a position that gives it case. Where one of the lungs is affected and the other sound, it will be found that the sleeper never rests with the good side resting on the bed. With its own work and that of the other lung as well to do, the sound lung is un-



HIS HEAD WELL OFF THE MATTRESS. consciously but invariably left free of compression by the waight of the body.

The conclusion of a physician who keeps up with the times in all the little niceties of questions like these was stated in these words:

"There is no use in making rules for the position of sleeping. No one maintains the same position all night, and how can one follow rules when unconscious? It is a matter of individual habit, and the presumption is that the muscles are so relaxed in sleep that the body will of itself fall into the easiest position.



HAND OVER HEAD. "The side of the bed occupied is to many a matter of importance. The person accustomed to sleep on the frontside could not think of going to sleep on the side next to the wall. It would be like expecting the off mule of a team to pull when hitched on the nich side. Everybody knows that he would not do it. But this question is sometimes decided for people despite their prejudices, and they are left to make the best of it. The story of the Lancashire map is one of unusual accommodativeness in that particular. The inn was crowded, and, though perfect strangers, they were obliged to occupy

fair blonds, and speaks Spanish with the SLEEP AS IT IS SLEPT. the same bed. One was a very big man, the other vary little. As they were undressing the little man thought to propriet the other by discounting corner who may be termed out.



GOOD FOR COLLERY CHILDREN.

"Thee can sleep which side thee likes. I sleeps i' th' middle." was the gracious response.

"It is a reminder of the man who divided his nouse with his wife, giving her the outside and taking the invide for himself."

The natural position for sleeping." said another physician, "is the one most commonly taken by persons in health. It is lying on the side, either side, with the arm of that side crooked and raised, so as to bring the hand up by the face. This expands the chest comewhat in opposition to the compressing effect of the



LEGS TIGHTLY CROSSED.

weight of the body. The other hand and arm are naturally and loosely disposed at the side of the body. The legs lie periectly relaxed, a slight bend of the hip and knee joints being no arrain on either the flexor or extensor muscles. The position is suggested by the first picture shown. This is drawn from a photograph, and the fact that the camera was at the foot of the bed makes the protruding shoulder look out



of shape. But the position is as nearly what it should be as is necessary. The human naturalness of this attitude is testified to by the artists who paint the big sixns for the circus side show and the Bowery museums. Whenever they undertake to depict a 'missing'sink.' a 'wild African boy." or any of the half human monstresities that are supposed to be shown inside, they picture it in such an attitude. The chlidren's friend. Crowley, in the misery of one of his sickest days was photographed while curled up and asleep. There was nothing left of the artificial manners of his teachings. The position may be set down as wholly natural and unaffected."

The most remarkable position that a sleeper habitually got into is reported by Dr. Dorn. The habit was practised by a youth of 18, who could not tell how it had been acquired. It was discovered by his family when they organized an investigation into his complaint that he could not keep the bed clothing on him. He was invariably found to be sleeping, when his room was visited, in a kneeling position.



GOOD FOR ASTHMA AND FAT.

arms, and he did not touch the bed except with his knees, shins and feet, as shown in the cut. It took several months to broak him of the habit. It was done by visiting his room frequently at nights and rousing him un whenever he was found in that position.

The group of Tongshoremen are shewn in the various attitudes assumed by the thoroughly fatigued. The man on the top case and the one lying on the ground are both resting easily. Even the one stretched out on his back and the half recumbent leaner against the box, or the lounger on the bale will awake refreshed despite the shapes they have taken.

A man who thinks his position while sleeping is rather unconventional stoutly declares that nothing of natural rest and repair is missing from his slumbers on that account. He makes it a practice to clutch his pillow tightly and crowd it under his chin to keep his face clear of



ANY WAY TO GET THERE.

the mattress. He lies flat on his abdomen and further complicates his position by taking his half of the bed diagonally out of the middle.

The number of men who throw one or the other arm up over their heads is very great, and the physicians think that this nerhaps has the effect of expanding the chest and making breatking easier.

The position next shown of lying on the back with the knees sticking up is one that is supposed to be acquired in childhood. It is a natural position when the griping fingers of colic close on the youngster. And children whose stomachic troubles are frequent may thus acquire the habit of sleeping in this shape.

Another oddity is the man who positively cannot sleep unless his legs are crossed in bed. Not below the knee as is frequently done by sleepers, but above it, in the utiltude that is so familiar in the street cars and elevated rallroad.



AS THE TRAMP DOES IT.

trains. How this habit was acquired is a myatery to the individual it has ensiaved. It does not occasion him any inconvenience or apparent injury.

A man who adds to the practice of sticking ais arm up above his head the requirement that it must be under the pillow, and the weight of his head resting upon it, does not know when this attitude became necessary to his sleep. But he does know that he cannot sleep any other way. this attitude became necessary to his sleep. But he does know that he cannot sleep any other way.

The very fat men and those who are asthmatic generally sleep with their heads holstered up by milows, as sick people sit up in bed. This half regumbent position is also faken by some men who cannot explain why they do so, but who find that they are not able to sleep when lying down.

Bleeping soldiers, after a long march or in the interval of righting that night compels in a long battle, may not be used to illustrate the peculiarities of position in which men habitually sleep. It is not that every diversity of attitude does not present itself, but the variety serves more to show what wonderful positions a man may sleep in and find rest when fatigue is utter and complete in its prestration.

The testiment of the Kitights of Rest, the transpathomseives, may be takenjte have some value on the question of the proper position for sleeping. They preach that the most rest can be procured if there is a limited time for it, by sleeping prone on the face. The majority of them when sleeping in the open air is the summer will be noticed to be in this position.

MILK AND THE PROFITS ON IT.

An Orange County Bulry Farmer Submits a
Few Interesting Statistics.

"The inquiry, the other day, by the Senate
Trust Investigating Committee, into the affairs
of the alleged Milk Trust of New Jersey," said one of Orange county's biggest dairy farmers, "might have brought forth some very interesting information about dairy products if the committee had been so inclined, and provided the witnesses they examined knew anything about the subject. The Milk Trust is only a little trust for a cent, but see the material there is from which a trust that would be a trust worth mentioning might be constructed. "For instance, there are more than 15,000,000

cows doing their best this very minute to give up milk enough to keep the milkman and his pump handle busy. In the sweet summer time these lowing kine mingle their fragrant breath with the soft breezes that wave the grass and clover of 60,000,000 acres of this fair land of ours, and in the winter they chew the hay that comes from similar fields and crunch the corn stalks of almost as many more acres, to say comes from similar fields and crunch the corn stalks of almost as many more acres, to say nothing of the sweet-scented brewery grain that the honest farmer gives them by way of change. To be more exact and to the point, first stating that in the account must be considered the further factor of 1,000,000 honese that are employed exclusively in doing the work of the dairy farms, let me relate to you that this dairy live stock, bovine and equine, requires a force of 750,000 men to throw down to it the 80,000,000 tons of hay it gots away with in the course of a year: to measure out the 275,000,000 bushes of onts the horses champ alone, and the 30,000,000 bushels of corn that cows and horses champ together, and to mix for them the 90,000,000 bushels of sorn meal, the 83500,000 bushels of sorn meal, the 83500,000 bushels of one milk givers and their fellow toliers. Then, incidentally, I might mention that when the bills for all that meal and bran and grain and hay are received at the end of the year, the farmer will discover that if stands him in a good \$400,000,000. That the 750,000 laborers don't contribute their services to the dairy business for their board, nor in return for the farmer's good Christian example and all the benefits of a home, is indicated by the fact that has year they received the sing sum of \$475,000,000 with which to take their wives and sweethearts to town on circus day.

"To maintain this dairy industry the down-

the snug sum of \$175,000,000 with which to take their wives and sweethearts to town on circus day.

"To maintain this dairy industry the down-trodden and poverty-stricken farmer has gone down into his sock, so to speak, and drawn out the neat sum of \$3,000,000,000 and invested it in farms, stock, de. When you know that in doing so he has capitalized the business in an amount which is twice the size of the combined capital of the banks of the whole country, you will have an idea, perhaps, that the dairy business might be capable of gotting up quite a trust if it wanted to.

"While I am at it let me call your attention, if you please, to the subject of agricultural and other implements that the feeding of all those cows and the manipulation of their product has made necessary. That there are several such implements in use is assured by the fact that their value to-day, just as they stand, new and second hand, is \$200,000,000. There might be a very respectable trust constructed inclentally by the gentlemen who manufacture and deal in these by no means cheap and entirely necessary auxiliaries of the dairyman.

"You probably intend to ask me what the farmer gets back for all this outlay in turning out the milk, cheese, and butter the people consume. The fact of the matter is, that is a hard thing to tell. If you leave it to the farmer, you will flud that his profit is nil. If, indeed, he has not actually chipped in a little semething for the privilege of keeping the country stocked with his articles of trade. The farmer ought to know, of course. I am one myself, and as I send quite a good deal of milk to market I certainly ought to have the privilege of very year. I might say right here, while I think of it, that if you will come up to my place some day I will give you a ride behind the I syall myself of that privilege every year. I might say right here, while I think of it, that if you will come up to my place some day I will give you a ride behind the best team of Hambletonians that ever drew a rein taut. Grandsons of the old hoss himself. Volunteer on their mother's side. Wouldn't take \$5,000 for 'em. And I'll show you six other Hambletonian colts worth \$1,500 apiece, if they're worth a cent. I can't show you as nice a herd of Jerseys as I had last year, as I sold off fifty. But I've got a tolerable fair lot of stock yet. I think I'm wintering over ninety-two this winter, and that imported Jersey bull of mine couldn't be bought for \$1,000. We don't put on any style at my place, although I felt last summer as if I ought to put up a new house, and I did. Do you approve of Hansards? That's the way my new house is built, but it was all my daughter's fault. I spoiled her sending her to Vassar. We're plain, plodder, garner folks, and our neighbors are farmers, and hump along in about the same way we do, although I must say some of 'em have got bigger houses than ours and keep more stock.

Well, as I was saylag, it's hard to say

have got bigger houses than ours and keep more stock.

Well, as I was saying, it's hard to say whether there is money in the dairy business or not. Statistics say that the average cow will yield 450 galions of milk a year. If that is so, the cows of this country give us in the neighborhood of 7,000,000,000 galions every twelve menths. I guess that 12 cents a gallon will be a fair estimate of the price the turner received for that milk, which will show a return on paper of \$840,000,000. I've told you what the alleged cost of running the dairy farm business was every year, and the amount of capital invested. Hadn't you better figure up for yourself what the farmer makes out of it?

Mrs. Cleveland Accused of Neglect.

Mrs. Cleveland Accused of Neglect.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Last evening was one of the most prolific of dinners of any date this winter. Secretary Bayard gave his second in honor of Joseph Chamberiair; Hon. John Goode entertained guests in honor of Mr. Justice Gray of British Columbia; Representative and Mrs. Cabot Lodge gave a dinner; Senstor Gibson invited a number of eminent men to banquet with President Andrew D. White, and Gog. and Mrs. Bale dined a party to meet the Hon. John Gennadius, Greek Minister to London, who is here to negotiate a reduction of the duty on currants.

Mrs. Hayriet Lane Johnston, who has for five weeks been the gaest of her friend, Mrs. Horneby, daughter of the late Judge Black, leaves here to-morrow for Florida, and Mrs. Horneby goes early in the week to York on account of the Serious illness of a brother. Mrs. Johnston, although it is now four years since the death of her husband, has not been inclined to mingle in society during her visit beyond her call of courtesy on Mrs. Cleveland with Mrs. Horneby soon after her arrivel and one or two informal dinners with her old and intimate friend. Mrs. Laughton. Surprise is freely expressed that her cull at the White House has been reciprocated by no mark of attention from the President or his wife—not so misch as a flower from the conservatory or a drive with Mrs. Cleveland, nor even a return visit from this lady—although she has called elsewhere in the vicinity on personal friends. It is an omission which is simply nnaccountable, but is kindly laid by society to the account of Mrs. Cleveland's youth and inexperience.

Mrs. Johnston is one of the most elegant women who ever graced the White House, and was its chatelaine during the last preceding Democratic Administration. Mrs. Cleveland was its chatelaine during the last preceding Democratic Administration. Mrs. Cleveland would have done herself honor in showing her some special mark of consideration aside from mercely receiving her call with the ordinary amoun

AYER'S For Coughs, Colds, Relaxed Vo-cal Chords, and all Dis-

eases of the Throat. Invaluable to lyric and dramatic artists and to public speakers; will relieve the healing cough so trying to consumptives and victims of brunchitts. A specific for ses sickness and nauses arising from any cause sea sickness and nausea arising from any cause.

The surprising success achieved by the Tonic "Vita Nuova" has prompted many sufforces from the above named maiadies to request Mrs. Ayer to prepare a lozence or confection, which could be put up in a small package, and contain all the virtues of "Vita Nuova" as required for throat and lung diseases.

Mrs. AVER, has after long experimentals.

Mrs. AVER has, after long experimenting composed a confection of highly medicinal and soothing gams, into which are incorporated all the healing and tonic prop-erties of "Vita Nuova." The value of this confection over a sugar lozenge is readily comprehended. The gum dissolves alonyl, and, from its very nature, address for a much longer time to the inclamed tissue or diseased membrane, thus increasing the effect of the medication, while the gums themselves aid in restoring the diseased section, to health and quiet the increasant deelre to couch, so fathraing in bronchitis, and the sore threat and couch produced by the abuse of tobacco in any form. The action of the "Vita Niova" confection is instantaneous; no inflamed relaxation of the vocal chords or muscles follows. Public speakers suffering from boarseness will find the voice almost immediately restored to its full strength and voicine by the use of the confections while to dramatic and lyric artists, as well over a sugar loxenge is readily comprehended. The gon confections while to dramatic and lyric artists, as well as persons who are compelled to speak or use the voice often in bublic, they will prove invaluable. They are easily carried about, and possess incalculable advantages over the ordinary cough drop or augar lozenge. They contain no opiate, are purely vegetable, and guaranteed free from any form of ipecac. Price 50 cents per box. Foresie by all droggists and dealers, and by the manufacturer and proprietor.

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER,

COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Some Interest og Examples Shown by Prof. Bowditch in Boston.

Boston, March 3 .- Prof. Bowditch has been delivering a lecture on composite photographs, that has interested all who heard him. He had a screen on which to illustrate his points, and proceeded to elucidate the idea of the type about which men and plants and animals vary, never attaining the perfect ideal, but approaching it so nearly that, from a col-

the type about which men and plants and animals vary, never attaining the perfect ideal, but approaching it so nearly that, from a collocation of actual examples, the true ideal may be inferred. This was illustrated by a target in which were innumerable builet holes, approaching within a greater or less distance of the buill's-eye, the position of which was readily obtainable by finding, so to speak, the average of the shots.

By diagrams of the binomial curve and the typical outline of the human cranium, the principle was further illustrated, and, this being made intellizable, the lecturer went on to display by diagram and model the several means employed for the taking of composite photographs. The best mode of adjustment, he said, was by focusing by a line between the mouth and eye. He then proceeded to show how two portraits might be so blended as to retain the characteristics of each—to be, in fact, at once neither or both. By an adjustment of the lantern the share of eithor component was made prominent or reduced to insignificance at will. Composites of a greater variety of elements were next displayed. As the greater the number of bullet shots, said the lecturer, so much more certain was the discovery of the buil's-eye, so the more components there were the nearcr would we approach the perfect type.

A composite of the dozon, each very evidently contributing to the central portrait cortain characteristics, yet not by their united efforts or portraits of the dozon, each very evidently contributing to the central portrait cortain characteristics, yet not by their united efforts or so the order of exposure mode a difference in the composite can be so styled, said the lecturer. It was a great question, he continued, whother or not he order of exposure mode a difference observed, and a careful scrutiny of instances of a reversed order of exposure made a difference observed, and a careful scrutiny of instances of a reversed order of exposure made a difference observed, and a careful scrutiny of instances of a

study: the one sleek, dignified, and brilliant; the other stardy, rurged, and sensible. A composite of 449 faces from recent graduates of Harvard, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, &c., was a splendid type of the educated youth of to-day, and a similar co-composite of the college maiden was a charming cosmole of "aweet girl graduates with their releasing the maid were placed side by side, that their resemblance was strong enough to stamp them brother and slater. Composites of horse car drivers and conductors, and one of theorems washington, deduced from a dozen or so of his portraits, and of quite remarkable beauty, were among the many other interesting exhibits.

Pauther Stunting to Congreticut.

Pauther Stating to Convetient.

From the Bargont Iribune

There is some excitement at Riverton respecting a panther. Forty years and one was believed to be prowling to such the torests, and a man named Dan dade of Centre Hill had a combat with some at med test at nightial in the woods where he ned been chopping. His clothes were torn to streets his axe besprinkled with blood, and bood spots covered the ground where the ensurer took place. Afterward Whitman Burweit had sheen killed one night, and distinctly heard are terrific yelling of the wild beast. The story is how revived through Mr. Bly, who saw some large animal, smooth tailed, jump out of a tree near the file works in Robertsville last week. The panther, if it was one, went leaping heroes the ice of Still River, breaking through and splashing the water around on the opposite side of the river. The last report concerning the unwelcome visitor comes from hardland, where monstrous tracks are seen around a dead cow, and many attest to the shrill night howling of the animal. Prentice Clarke and Alton Moore are now nightly stationed in a barn with shotgans ready for business if the animal ventures there sgain.

A Maine Schoolma'um in Lucit.

From the forting Telegram.

Some years ago a Cumberland county school teacher was keeping company with a youth who one day gave nericone deed lands in Uniformia. Both considered them worthless; but a woman hates to part with anything, so she put them away. Last week she received an offer of \$250,090 for the land, valuable mineral deposits having been discovered, which she promptly accepted.

## To Allay

as a "dry cough," use Ayer's Cherry Pecteral — the best anodync medicine.

"I have been a life-long sufferer from weak
iuu.;s, and, till I used Ayer's Cherry l'ectoral,
was scarcely ever free from a cough. This medtelms always relieves me and strengthens my
langs, as no other medicine ever did. I have induced samy of my acquaintances to use the
Festoral, and it always proved beneficial, particuserly so in the case of my son-in-law, Mr. Z. A.
Saw. of this place, who was cured of a severe
cough by its use. "- Mrs. L. Cloud, Benton, Ark.

I was recently troubled with

A Dry Cough

Ayer's Cher ry Pectoral.

The production of the production of the production was carred."

Property by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Man.

Property by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Man.

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## A Cough,

Tritation of the larynx, which causes that troublesome and dangerous complaint known as a "dry cough," use Ayer's Cherry Peoteral—the best anodyne medicine.

In most cases, is Nature's effort to eject mucus from the lungs. When expectoration is difficult, Ayer's Cherry Peoteral is the best remedy. A dose of this preparation loosens the phlegm and affords immediate tungs, and, till I used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, was accarely ever free from a cough. This mediate large large was reflected to the phlegm and affords immediate the large lar

thousands of families.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral leads all other medicines as a sure, safe, and speedy cure of throat and long troubles."—W.H. Graff & Co., Druggists, Carson, Iowa.

Mrs. L. P. Cutler, 27 North Washington sq., New York city, says: "When I was a girl of II I had a cough, with sleepless nights and profuse night sweats, and Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me. I have recommended this preparation in scores of swinger cases and always with excellens results."

"I have taken Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occa-

which seemed to be caused by an irritation in the threat. When other remedies failed, I concluded to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking it only one day, I could see a change for taking it only one day, I could see a change for the better, and, by the time I had used it a week, I was cured."—W. H. Denny, Franklin sq., "Wercester, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for broadistis and lung diseases, for which I believe it to be the greatest medicine in the world."—James Miller, Caraway, N. C.

Alga A. Lewis, Ricard, N. T., says: "Five youts ago I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in fiesh, and had been given up by my physicians, I began to take